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REPORT

OF THE

QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL

OF

KANSAS.

To His Excellency the Governor, the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Kansas:

GENTLEMEN:—At no period during the existence of our State was her situation so critical, and dangerous as at the time I was called upon by the Executive of the State, to accept the responsible position of Quartermaster General of Kansas. Feeling the importance and necessity of immediate action, I accepted the position, not however, without reluctance.

My commission bears date May 4th, 1861, and was handed to me by his Excellency in person on the following day. Entering at once upon the duties of the office, and holding a requisition from the War Department upon Capt. J. L. Reno, the Chief of Ordinance, at Leavenworth Arsenal, for the delivery to the Governor of Kansas, a sufficient number of muskets calibre 69, and rifles calibre 54, together with accoutrements and amunition, to equip two Regiments, each consisting of eight (8) companies of Infantry and two (2) of Rifles, seventy (70) men to a company; an inventory of which is

hereto annexed, marked A. and is made a part of this report; without delay, I proceeded to the Fort to take charge of the same. Said arms and equipments were immediately put in proper condition and ready for delivery by the following Wednesday, May 8th. Transportation having been secured, sufficient arms for one Regiment were removed to Leavenworth, the remainder to Lawrence, agreeable to the Governor's order. The greatest prudence was required to avoid giving publicity of their removal. Neither was it safe nor prudent to remove them without an escort. Application was made to General J. C. Stone, of Leavenworth, and to Gen'l Samuel Walker, of Lawrence therefor. The Union Guards, of Leavenworth, Capt. Cozzens, were ordered to meet at their Armory and prepare for a two days march. They nobly and promptly responded; not an individual member of the Company having the least knowledge of his destination, or the nature of the duty to be performed. The train containing the arms for Lawrence left Fort Leavenworth on the morning of the 8th day of May 1861. On reaching the Big Stranger the escort encamped for the night. The "Stubbs" Capt. Swift, having arrived from Lawrence, at the same place, relieved the Leavenworth escort, and on the following day escorted the arms from thence to Lawrence. The fact of their removal soon spread throughout the State; her citizens, especially those residing upon the border, feeling themselves, and not without good cause to be sure, applied to the Governor for a portion, believing them to be State Arms. Many failing to obtain, and not fully comprehending why they were not supplied, of course returned to their homes disappointed, feeling themselves much grieved. Not a little uncalled for censure was attached to the Executive on that account.

The Territory of Kansas had already received from the United States Government, as State Arms 3289 7-13 musket, it being more than her quota by 330 7-13, a full statement of which is hereto annexed marked B and is made a part of this report; all, or a great part of which were either lost, stolen or become worthless during the period of our early troubles. To some extent owing to the alarming state of the country, the arms which were intended for the United States Kansas Volunteers, were treated as State Arms, and a portion of them distributed in the following manner, viz:

To Captain Ira J. Lacock, of Hiawatha, Brown County seventy (70) smooth bore percussion muskets calibre No. 69.

To Captain Stephen S. Cooper, of Grasshopper Falls, Jefferson County, seventy (70) percussion smooth bore muskets calibre No. 69.

To Captain Thomas Carney of Leavenworth, Leavenworth County eight rifled muskets.

To Captatn J. R. McClure, of Junction City, Davis County, seventy (70) smooth bore muskets, calibre No. 69.

Arms were delivered to persons in Atchison during my temporary absence of which I have no account.

In each and every case, a bond was executed by the parties receiving the same, to the State of Kansas, in the sum of $5,000 with five sureties for the return of said Arms and equipments, when required so to do, by any lawful authority of the State of Kansas. For a more full account of the arms, equipments, &c. than were delivered, reference is made to the bonds herewith enclosed.

Subsequently Capt. McClure together with his company, were mustered into the Second (2d) Regiment Kansas Volunters, and retained their arms and equipments, for which reason his bond was cancelled.

A portion of the arms received by me at the Fort, were distributed by the Governor during my temporary absence to Washington on official business of which I have no account.

At Wyandotte about forty stand of arms were destroyed by the falk of a brick building.

Other arms were removed to Mount City by order of the Governor and distributed.

Two Regiments were ordered to rendezvous on the 23d day of May 1861, one at Lawrence, the other at Leavenworth.

The Leavenworth Regiment was mustered into the United States service as the first Regiment Kansas Volunteers for three years or during the war, under command of Colonel Geo. W. Deitzler, and received their arms from the Ordinance Department at Fort Leavenworth, leaving those intended for them by the War Department

in the possession of the State authorities. It was extensively reported at about this time, and believed, that the War Department had called upon the Governor of Kansas for two three months regiments, or two three year regiments of Kansas Volunteers, it was doubtful which—much disaffection and dissatisfaction prevailed among the unmustered volunteers owing to counter and conflicting reports. The Executive of the State received from the War Department, unintelligible telegrams relative thereto.

A link in the chain of communication was wanting.

Soon after, General Lane arrived from Washington, and proclaimed that he was the bearer of a written requisition from the War Department calling for two Regiments of Volunteers. Upon being pressed to produce it he replied that it was merely verbal.

Dissatisfaction increased among the volunteers.

The report that Governor Stanton would soon arrive from Washington with full powers to muster in the Second Regiment, appeased them for a time.

He arrived on Friday June 7th, 1861, but without any authority relative thereto. That evening, the undersigned left Kansas for Washington.

On arriving there, without delay, application was made to the Secretary of War for authority to muster in the Second Regiment of Kansas Volunteers.

The promulgation of the Proclamation of the Governor of the State of Missouri, calling for the enlistment of 50,000 rebels induced the undersigned to make application for an additional regiment, it being the third. Application was also made for a requisition for the supply of any and all deficiency in the nature of arms, equipments, clothing &c., that might exist in either of the said regiments.

At first the request was refused, the Secretary of War alleged it to be a too severe draft upon our young State. The request was urged and the result was the procurement of a requisition, of which the following is a copy:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June, 17, 1861.

To His Excellency Charles Robinson, Governor of Kansas:

SIR:—This department will accept for three years or during the war, two regiments of volunteers from Kansas, in addition to the one commanded by Col. Deitzler, and mustered already into service, said regiments so accepted to be the ones commanded by Colonels Philips and Mitchell respectively; and the mustering officer ordered by the Adjutant General to muster them into the service is hereby directed to make such requisitions as may be necessary to supply them with arms, amunition, clothing &c., they may require, and also to supply any deficiency that may exist in Col. Deitzlers regiment.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

The Second Regiment was mustered into the service soon after at Wyandotte for three years or during the war under the command of Col. Robert B. Mitchel, retaining the arms and accountrements furnished them at Lawrence. As many enlisted under the belief that it was but for three months, and were dissatisfied at the expiration of that time to remain longer in that regiment, they were mustered out of the service, but soon after joined other regiments.

The Third Regiment was mustered into the United States service at Mound City in the latter part of July, 1861, under the command of Col. James Montgomery.

This regiment was immediately ordered into Missouri without tents, blankets or other needful requisite. The order was imperative.

Colonel Montgomery, referring with much feeling for his men, remarked that "he felt as one being led to the slaughter."

The undersigned hastened to Washington for the purpose of procuring the requisites. Without much delay they were furnished.

Almost the entire expense of subsisting transportation &c., of the three regiments, fell upon the the Quartermaster General.

The State Treasury being without money, and the State without credit, and the failure of the Governor to place at his disposal the appropriation of $20,000 in bonds, as previously agreed upon, compelled the Quartermaster General to draw largely upon his own means.

An account of expenditures made by him in organizing the three regiments is hereto annexed marked C.

By application the Federal Government has accepted eight other regiments, which were cared for by the United States Government without the aid of the State.

Kansas has seriously felt this large drain upon her. Remarkable statements must have been made to the Secretary of War, to have induced him to accept a call for so large a force from a State with so small a population.

Our people are intensely loyal and with cheerfulness respond when required.

Kansas has furnished more than her quota of volunteers, More in reality than she was able to spare.

Many enlisted who would otherwise have declined for a time, had not designing men threatened them with draft, in case of refusal to enlist.

This refusal to enlist must not be attributed to a want of patriotism, for such is not the fact, but owing to the peculiar situation of themselves and families. Many of those who were recently enlisted left their families and their little all without protection.

Their fences are fast going to decay and their farms wholly uncared for. Taxes accumulating and unpaid, for want of means.

Shall these brave fellows, who are fighting for our common country and their families dependant upon them be neglected? Their farms, during their absence, will be sold for taxes.

Many brave Kansans will repose upon yonder battle ground, never to return. Shall their widows and children be turned upon this cold and uncharitable world houseless and homeless? Shall the soldiers who returns to his once beloved home, return but to find it during his absence, sold for taxes and beyond redemption?

Is it not proper, is it not the duty of the Legislature to look to this matter, and throw around those absent brothers a shield of protection?

The Legislatures of some of the States, if not all, have enacted Laws "in aid of families of volunteers, &c., &c.

This State is already over burdened with taxes and ill able to bear more.

It may, I think, be justly said that the larger portion of our able bodied men, are in the army, and to impose upon Kansas this additional burden, would be, in a great measure, taxing the absent volunteer.

Is it not just and right, taking all things into consideration, for the Legislature to request of Congress to make an appropriation therefor.

This to be sure would be establishing a precedent, but is it not a duty that the Federal Government owes to Kansas, to remunerate her in part, for neglects in her infancy.

Never did a Territory of the United States pass through its pupilage with so much neglect and abuse from the parent Government as Kansas.

Kansas has, without qualification, furnished regiments, provided for by herself, at less cost than any other State in the Union.

In the Annual Message of the Governor in 1862 may be found the following language.

"The expenses incurred in recruiting and organizing the volunteer regiments are merely nominal, amounting to about ten thousand dollars, nearly all of which will be paid by the General Government, in accordance with the laws of Congress."

This economy of expenditure is chiefly owing to the personal application of the officers to their respective duties.

No extra Agents, Aids or Secretaries, have been employed, unless absolutely necessary, and much credit is due to the indefatigable labors of the Quartermaster and Adjutant Generals.

The organization of the Militia throughout the State, as well as the regiments for United States service, has thrown upon them an unusual amount of responsibility and labor.

As no appropriation has been made except for the expenses of their offices, I would recommend that a suitable remuneration should be given for their services.

The Quarter Master General of Kansas most respectfully declines receiving any compensation for his services and would suggest, should an appropriation be made, it be expended for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased soldiers.

Experience has shown that our militia law is quite deficient and fails to answer the purpose for which it was intended; a militia law as near as practicable to the army Regulations would be, in my opinion, desirable.

Congress, during its last session, appropriated for the payment of irregular troops called for by General Lane the sum of $100,000. I have made repeated efforts to have the irregular troops called for by authority of Governor Robinson, and those who held themselves at all times ready, and did perform escort duty, also paid.

These men have renderd equal service with those already cared for. Shall they be neglected and their rights disregarded? Hearing that a bill for the payment of the irregular troops called out by General Lane was pending before Congress, I visited Gen'l Blunt at Fort Leavenworth, for information as to whether all irregular Kansas troops were included.

He was unable to impart the desired information.

A letter was then addressed to Gen. Lane upon the subject, of which the following is a copy:

LAWRENCE, KS., June 22, 1862.

GEN. JAS. H. LANE,

Dear Sir:—I notice something in the newspapers relative to some action taken by Congress, to pay the irregular troops of Kansas for services.

The article is not sufficiently definite to give me a proper understanding of the matter. I would ask, if it refers to irregular troops other than those called out by yourself, and does it include those called out by the Governor, and those called on by myself to do escort duty.

Please send me a copy of the act, and if it does not include others

than those called out by you, would it not be well to take measures to include all.

Many are poor men, who left their homes and stores and responded nobly to the call made upon them.

I called on Gen. Blunt a few days ago, and he was unable to give any information further than what I possessed.

An early answer will oblige.

Yours Respectfully,

GEO, W. COLLAMORE,

Quartermaster General of Kansas.

Which letter, to this time, has failed to elicit an answer.

A precedent has been established; Congress has met the demands of a portion of Kansas irregular troops, will she now, if proper application is made, refuse to remunerate others equally deserving? I trust not. I would also suggest the propriety of appealing to the Federal Government for arms, equal to the quota of arms to which Kansas was originally entitled, for in a great measure the loss of our State arms, may be charged to the neglect of the General Government to render aid and protection to her inhabitants in time of danger.

It has been suggested to me that all the claims of irregulars for which the $100,000 was appropriated will not exceed 40,000. Cannot the balance be secured for the purposes herein set forth.

GEORGE W. COLLAMORE,

Quartermaster General of Kansas.

Topeka, Kansas, February, 1863.

"A."

Invoice of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, turned over by Captain J. L. Reno, Commanding Leavenworth Arsenal, to Geo. W. Collamore, Q. M. Gen'l of Kansas. In obedience to instructions from Ordnance Officer, April, 1861.

No.	Articles.		
210	Muskets, attached to Maynard Primer,	Calibre	69.
140	Rifles; attached to Percussion,	do	54.
451	Cartridges boxes and Plates,	do	50.
109	do do do	do	69.
430	Bayonet Scabbards and Frogs.		
700	Gunslings.		
700	Inf. Waistbelts and plates.		
560	Musket Wipers.		
56	Ballscrews.		
700	Screwdrivers.		
70	Springvices.		
700	Cap Pouches and Picks.		
140	Rifle Cartridge Boxes and Plates.		
140	Rifle Wipers.		
56	Rifle Ball-screws.		
14	Rifle Ball Moulds.		
9000	Musket, elong. Ball Cartridges,	Cal.	69.
6000	Rifle do do do	do	54.
5000	Musket Round do do	do	69.
18	Arm Chestr.		
37	Packing Boxes.		

(Signed,) J. L. RENO,
Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.

Leavenworth Arsenal, May 10, 1863.

SIGNED DUPLICATES.

A true copy: J. McNUTT,
Captain of Ordnance Commanding.

Leavenworth Arsenel, February 18, 1863

"B."

Dr. The Territory of Kansas in account Current with the United States, for arms, under the Law of 1808 as amended by subsequent Laws and Regulations.

Dr.	To the following arms etc., furnished to the Territory from February 18, 1856, to July 14, 1860, viz:	
	2,078 Muskets altered to Percussion	
	600 Rifle Muskets.	
	220 Percussion Rifles.	
	40 Colts Revolvers.	
	220 Sets Rifle Accoutrements.	
	700 do Infantry do	
	25,000 Musket Cartridges,	
	220,000 Percussion Caps.	
	The Whole being equal to Muskets,	3 289 7-13
		3 389 7-13
	By this number of muskets to be credited to the Territory under the Regulation of the President of the United States of April 30, 1855.	2 000
	By quotas of arms due from 1855 to 1861, both inclusive being 7 years at 137 muskets per year.	959
	Balance to the United States due to it and chargeable to the State of Kansas,	330 7-13

Dr. The State of Kansas in account current with the United States for arms under the law of 1808, as amended by subsequent laws and regulations.

To Balance due as above from the Territory of Kansas;	Muskets,	330 7-13
		330 7-13
To balance due the U. States chargable to quota for 1864, per contra,		67 7-13

CONTRA.

		Cr
By quota of arms for 1862;	Muskets,	130
do do do do 1863;	do	133
Balance due the United States chargeable to quota for 1864, as per contra		67 7-13
		330 7-13

"C."

Dr. State of Kansas in account with George W. Collamore Q. M. G. of K.

1862.	To this amount paid for subsistence, transportation etc., etc., for the 1st 2d and 3d regiments Kansas Volunteers as per vouchers herewith	$7,138,68
	To 10 kegs powder deld. by order of Governor Robinson 9.00	90,00
1862.	Expenses to Washington as agent for the State to adjust the claims of Kansas vs. the U. S. under the reimbursement act	166 70
1863—February.	To this amount cash paid into the State Treasury,	419 11
		$7 814 49

CONTRA. Cr.

1862—Janury 16.	By this amount Warrant No. 24, reveived of State Auditor,	$7,051,68
	Cash of J. M. Pease for five barrels,	2,50
Oct. 25.	Cash received of Messrs. Thos. Carney & Co. for Bacon,	454,72
March 15.	Cash of Jno W. Turner Capt. & C. S, for commissary stores furnished U. S. troops,	305,59

Memorrndum. There is now due from Kimball Bros. of Lawrence for one of Fairbanks balances, which will be soon paid for, twenty Dollars, ($20,00.)

"Exhibit N."

Tabular Statement showing the Taxable Property of the State as fixed by the State Board of Equalization, the whole amount of Tax Levied and the amount apportioned to the several Counties for the year 1862.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	Number of Acres.	Aggregate Value as per Abstracts of County Clerks.	Avarage Value per acre as per abstract of Co. Clerks	Average Value per acre as equalized by State Board.	Aggregate Value of Land as fixed by State Board.	Number of City & Village Lots.	Average Val. of City and Village Lots as per abstr't of Co. Clerk.	Aggregate Value of Lots.	Value of Taxable Improvem'ts.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Value of all taxable property as per abstract of County Clerk.	Total Value of all taxable property as fixed by State Board.	Amount of Capitation Tax.	Amount of School Tax.	Amount of State Tax.	Total Amount of Tax.
Allen,	83,798	$123,788 00	$ 1.454	$ 1.45	$ 125,788 00	2,084	$ 2.078	$ 4,331 00		$ 169,834 00	$ 297,953 00	$ 297,953 00	$ 148 00	$ 297 95	$ 1,489 76	$ 1,935.71
Anderson,	228,156	555,626	2 435	2 00	456,312	2,204	9.25	20,396		142,630	718,653	619,338	179 00	619 33	3,096 69	3,895 02
Atchison,	243,781	735,757	3.018	4.50	1,097,014	8,591	66.545	579,191		186,556	1,501,504	1,862,761	401 50	1,862 76	9,313 80	11,578 06
Brown,	253,501	628,705	2.48	2.75	687,127	1,096	6.70	7,347		16,642	652,694	711,116	174 00	711 11	3,555 58	4,440 69
Butler,																
Bourbon,	120,574	227,978	1 89	2 20	265,262				$ 9,750 00	37 667	275,395	312,679	306 00	312 67	1,563 39	2,182 06
Chase,	56,983	95,451	1.675	1.67	95,451	2,467	.91	2,245		6,785	104,481	104,481	75 50	104 48	522 40	702 38
Coffey,	241,909	349,803	1.446	2.00	483.818	5,978	5.82	34,806		45,677	430,286	564 301	463 00	564 30	2,821 50	3,848 80
Davis,	50,244	90,261	1.79	2 00	100,488	1,748	27.72	48,470		16,986	155,717	165,944	83 00	165 94	829 72	1,078 66
Dickinson,	53,770	107,004	1.99	1.75	94,097	304	3,00	912		1,673	109,589	96,688	39 50	96 68	483 41	619 59
Doniphan,	232,882	866,681	3.72	5.00	1,164,410	13,176	13.21	174 074		175,833	1,216,589	1,514,317	1,059 00	1,514 31	7,571 53	10,144 84
Douglas,	252,095	1,139,042	4.51	5.00	1,260,475	13,371	26 863	359,190		300,526	1,798,758	1,920,191		1,920 19	9,600 95	11,521 14
Franklin,	175,413	373,766	2.13	2.90	508,668	3,724	1.51	5,631	7.070 00	26,024	412,491	547,393		547 39	2,736 96	3,284 35
Greenwood,	22,390	49,854	2.226	1 75	39,182					8,782	58,636	47,964		47 96	239 82	287 78
Jackson,	240,172	683,330	2.845	2.84	683,330	1,012	7.878	7,972		11,321	702,623	702,623	199 00	702 62	3,513 11	4,414 73
Jefferson,	227,764	780,929	3.424	3.42	780,929	2,100	6.07	12,749		54,893	848,571	848,571	429 50	848 57	4,242 85	5,520 92
Johnson,																
Linn,	200,788	494,855	2.464	2.85	572,245	634	13.488	8,552		119,586	622,993	700,383	431 50	700 38	3,501 91	4,633 79
Leavenworth,	138,088	793,856	5.748	7 00	966,616	15,304	85.709	1,311,691	370,325 00	555,144	3,031,016	3,203,776		3,203 77	16,018 [illegible]	19,222 65
Lyon,	304,744	776,615	2 545	2.00	609 488	6,309	9.538	62,227		50,292	889,137	722,207	247 00	722 00	3,610 [illegible]	4,579 03
Marshall,	176,588	284,800	1 613	1.75	309,029	3,209	11.559	37,094		21,221	343,115	363,344	108 00	367 34	1,836 72	2,312 06
Miami,	259,840	823,085	3 206	3.20	823,085	4,730	12.248	57.934		56,631	937,650	937,650	366 00	937 65	4,688 25	5,991 90
Morris,	15,081	28,857	1 913	1.75	26,391					26,162	55,019	52,553	68 50	52 55	262 76	383 81
Nemaha,	344,128	538,792	1.565	2.00	688,256	3,416	6 469	22,130		31,107	592,029	741,493	208 50	741 49	3,707 46	4,657 45
Osage,	160,323	267,907	1.671	2.00	320,646	5,845	1.581	9,243		12,276	289,426	342,165		343 16	1,710 82	2,052 98
Pottawatomie,	113,155	223,761	1.97	1.97	223,761	2,430	.84	2,052		13,598	239,411	239,411	146 50	239 41	1,197 05	1,582 96
Riley,	77,572	195,024	2.514	2.00	155,144	6,582	17.663	114,266		30,010	339,296	299,416	150 50	299 41	1,497 08	1,946 99
Shawnee,	165,017	643,978	3.922	3.50	577,559	6,421	38.554	247,557		92,572	984,107	917,688	283 00	917 68	4,588 44	5,789 12
Saline,	1,270	2,645	2 082	1.50	1,905					10,241	12,886	12,146	37 50	12 14	60 73	110 37
Wabaunsee,	111,624	238,935	2.145	2.14	238,935	1,268	4.344	5,509		6,987	251,431	251,431	88 00	251 43	1,257 15	1,596 58
Washington,	11,123	13,904	1.25	1.25	13,904	1,012	2.00	2,024		3,382	19,310	19,310		19 31	96 55	115 86
Wyandott,	15,020	50,971	3.394	5.60	84,112					18,258	69,229	102,370	153 00	102 37	511 85	767 22
Woodson,	15,953	49,681	3 114	1.75	27,917	894	6 111	5,464		30,705	85,850	64,086	70 50	64 08	320 43	455 01
												$19,285,749 00	$ 5,915 50	$19,289 43	$96,447 58	$121,656 46